1 (80)

Of all the feir and smilling plais, Wood, vale and hill, And sil the homeer boosehold band, (The warm gross of each kindly hand Bides with me still);

And I was said. The stricken grain Around me lay: I could but think of eilent glade— Of huds and blossoms lowly laid The harvest day.

"And this is all!" I sadly said, This gathered grain! Spring's hours of biles And Summer's glory turn to this— Some yellow sheaves!"

Then Farmer Cale—that good old man, So simply wise— Who overheard, and guickly turned, Said, while a park of anger burned to bis gray eyes: "Lad, thou art town-bred, knowing naught Whereof thou prates!! For, be the flower as fair as May, The feet it yields in harvest day is etil the greatest!

"And thous thy apring shall quickly pass;
From the frail the loaves.
From the frail tree. In harvest day
See that before the level their lay
Bome yellow shows..."

He went his way; I mine; and new I hear the flow Of busy life is crowded street— Ofeager volces, hurrying fact, To come and go.

Yet e'en when flashing factory forms My hands engage. I see that far-off uplined plain— Italon g, low rows of gathered grain, Its rustic sage,

And hour them say: "Let pleasure fair, And passions vain, Ant youthful foille fade and die; But all good deeds, pure thoughts and high Like golden grain,

** Be guthered still," Blest harvest sto That only grows In hearts be-prinkled with the blood That evernore—s sacrod flood— From Calvary flows!

Lord, when Thou callest, when this world My spirit leaves,
Then to Thy feet, oh, in me come.
Bringing, is loy vil hervest home,
bome yellow shraves!
—Surfey Magazi

The Creed of the Infidel.

That book is to him an imposture and pretended revelation which fur-nishes the only explanation ever offered of human misery, suffering and death; which responds to man's universal erav-ing for immortality, and gives tran-semdant glimpses of a future state; which presents the sublimest views of the commassion of the Contract which which presents the shiftmest views of the compassion of the Creator; which paints a picture of man which has an exact transcript in the history of all Nations, and on behalf of which myriads rise up to testify that it has been a easeless impulse to aspirations, a comfort in their trials and has taken away our of death.

He believes that the earlier narratives of the Hible were fabrications intended to glorify the Jewish Nation; but some-how these fabrications are totally unhow these tabrications are totally un-like the legendary traditions of Greece and Rome, for instead of making their ancestors gods and heroes, they make them slaves, and tell a history of Jacob and his sons which cover their progeni-fors with infamy; and, strange to say, these fabrications imposed on later-prophets who were the aternest de-nouncers of falsehood, and are now im-posing upon six millions of Jews, who

history of their aircestors.

He believes that, by some unaccountable species of literary deception, unlettered or fanatical men have pretended to give four surratives of the Founder of Christianity, which the greatest modern critics confess are "the correspond of simplicity integrity and very gold of simplicity, integrity and truthfumess." and which present an image of Jesus Christ that brings most

has ever seen.

He believes that in the most ealightened and skeptical age of the Roman Empire throusands of mes were such arrunt fools as to give credence to a history of Christ which was full of flee, and to a record of mirades which had never been worked, and this at a time so near to the events that an imposture could problem.

testimony of a sentimental woman; or with the author of "Supernatural Religion," that the deception had its origin in a "notoriously superstitious age;" and yet that men of the noblest intellect have held for contaries that no

of Roman Greeks and Jews deserted, for a fanatical superstition, the splendid temples of their fathers, the schools of philosophy of which they had been proud, and the religion of their ancestors, which had been enriched by the grandest historical associations. He believes that the early propagators of Christianity and the bollevers in it seted altogether contrary to ordinary motives of weak or bad men; that they superseed a crosed which, instead of

ombraced a creed which instead of gaining them aught, exposed them to the most diabolical crueities, and held their testimony in the face of jortures, basishment and a shameful death. He believes that, although Christiani-

the surface of the wide globe.

He believes that the Christian Sabbath, or the weekly accentified as institution indispensable to the present physical condition of men and animals, that without it modern civilization would bring to myriads of men and beasts unbroken tell, diseases and permature death, but that this seventhing rest is a purely human institution. He haven is perfect."—from men who were foisting on the S. Times.

The money-order system as there administered is far more constructed in far more constituted in the post-office; the money is brought to your door. But, above all things, who can compute our indicators that our best for perfect."—for perfect consider the course of the weekly accentified in the contribution of men and sample as the contribution of men and animals, that without it modern civilization. The institution is the contribution of men and animals, that without it modern civilization. The money-order system as there administered is far more constructed in the post-office; the money is brought to your door. But, above all things, who can compute our intended the fine and sent the serenaders mention nothing else in the reckening, is it not remarkable that our best they rest is a purely human institution. If any course of the whole suit also your foor. But, above all things, who can compute our intended the fine and sent the serenaders mention nothing else in the reckening, is it not remarkable that our best they may be an institution of the was finding Mrs. Morrison guilty and money is brought to get a verification of the was finding Mrs. Morrison guilty and money is brought or call at the Post-office; the money is brought or call at the Post-office; the money is brought or call at the Post-office; the money converted to call at the Post-office; the money is brought or call at the Post-office; the money is brought or call at the Post-office; the money is brought or call at the Post-office; the money is brought or call at the Post-office; the was finding Mrs. Morrison guilty and money

world false and liliterate traditions under the name of Divine revelations. He believes that the writings of the Christian Scriptures, although an ill-constructed collection of falsehood, have been most firmly held to be true by men of the profoundest intellect, of the most resolved and persevering invastigation—the very scholars, thinkers and master spirits of humanity, such as Newton, facon, Boyte, Locke, Pascal, Davy, Selden, and a host besides.

He believes that those great, nations of forces which are immensals in ad-

He believes that those great nations of Europe which are immensely in advance of all the nations of antiquity, and of all the heathen and Mohammedan nations of Asia at this time, and which are distinguished for their liberty, wealth, culture, arts, schools, asylums, charity and beneficence, have become so while under the sway of a miserable system of religious superstition, which a few unlettered fanatics paimed upon the world eighteen centuries ago, or the world eighteen centuries ago, or which was the lying outcome of a superstitiousage. — William Guest, in Baptist Weekly.

Christian Courtesies.

A very pleasing incident connected with the recent Church Congress, at Leicester, England, was the presentation of an address to the Congress signed by thirty-two Nonconformist ministers of the place. The address, after making mention of the worthless of the Church of England who have passed away, such as Herbert and Ken, Leighton and Wilson, continues:

"The works of Hooker and Jeremy Taylor, of Pearson and Milman, of Lightfoot and Westcott, are the delight and possession of the Nonconformist ministry as well as of your own. If our forms of worship vary from yours, yet your noble liturgy, enriched by the persistence, the trust, the sorrow and the gladness of the saints of many ages is

gladness of the saints of many ages is for us, no less than for others, a price-less treasure of devotion. Scarcely ever do we come together to give thanks for the Divine goodness without using those hymns which the singers of your Church have given the world, and side by side with Wesley. Watts and Doddridge we piace the solemn and beautiful melodies of Heber, Lyte and Kebla?

The Bishop of Peterborough, who presided at the Congress and who was the guest of a Wesleyan citizen of Leicester, made an extended reply, which was couched in the same courte-

which was couched in the same courteous language and marked by the same
Christian spirit. In the course of his
reply he said:

"As you truly say, it is hard for men
to meet around the same board, to
kneel before the same star, to join in
the same prayers, to sing the same
bynins, grasp one another's hands in
fraternal greeting, and then to be ignorant of or suspicious of one another's
motives and principles. Thankful we
are, then, for the removal of this difficulty; thankful are we also to remember this, that if you are good enough
to say that you owe us something for
the lives, for the words, for the sayings
of Churchmon, we have our debt, on of Churchmen, we have our debt, on our part, to you. I cannot stand on a platform in Leicester, and forget the name that I have already mentioned of Robert Hall. I cannot hear from your lips of Watts and Doddridge and not remember how familiar these names are to us, and how our children have

prophets who were the sternest denouncers of falschood, and are now imposing upon six millions of Jews, who with a tenacity unparalleled, and sacrifices ceaseless, cling to the ritual and history of their arcestors.

He believes that, by some unaccountable species of literary deception, unlettered or fanatical men have presented to give four unraffyes of the Rounder of Christianies which the property of the results of the control of the strangement, and the suspicion, much of the auspicion, much of the auspicion, much of the suspicion, much of the suspicion, much of the suspicion, much of the suspicion, much of the suspicion much of the suspicion. ment or two we have met together as brethren in the name of the common Father, whom we worship, and the Savior, who has redeemed us all, and truthfuness," and which present an image of Jesus Christ that brings most vividity into view the very perfection of humanity, that has furnished a model for the noblest spirits among men, and that surpasses in beauty and grandeur all that poetry ever sung, or human genius ever conceived.

He believes that the writers of the New Testament were either knaves or fools, and yet they taught the purest, whiest, most elevated and most self-sacrificing system of morals the world has ever seen.

Savior, who has redeemed us all, and as we pass along our several parallel or the lieuter, and the partial of the light of fraternal greetings and of fraternal interchange of sertiment and life will linger in our hearts, and we pleasant memories that have clustered around our presence here, that this singular and remarkable incident has graced the gathering of the Leicester than the present the partial of the partial pa

not have seened detection for an hour. of the sacramental host, we should be
He believes with M. Ronan that the
resurrection of Christ rested on the Church and its completed unity as being

Relitation is good for nothing one day in the week, unless it is also good for all the seven days. Character, to amount to anything, must be shown alike in all things. There is no true manliness possible in one relation of life on the part of him who is not true and age; and yet that men of the appliest intellect have held for contries that no historical igcident has received such ample and powerful support; that if completely revolutionised the bearing of the original witnesses who affirmed that they had seen Christ after the resurrection, and that the resurrection has offered the most magnificent consolution to sufferers and martyrs for truth, has never been disproved by the ingenuity of opponents, and has been felt to raise the whole sum of haman life to a loftier, sublimer and enduring attitude.

He believes that a "vast multitude" of Roman Greeks and Jews deserted, for a fanatical superstition, the splendid temples of their fathers, the schools of philosophy of which they had been proud, and the religion of their macostors, which had been agriched by the grandest historical associations.

He believes that thecarly propagators of Christianity and the believers in it that we could not cut our lives into slices, and say. In this slice your se-tions are indifferent, and you needn't trouble your heads about them one way trouble your heads about them one way or another; but in this alice mind what you are about, for they are important—a presty mindile we should have been in had he done so. He taught us that in this wonderful world no boy or man can tell which of his actions is indifferent and which not; that by a thoughtless word or look we may lead astray a brother for whom Christ died. He tauch us that lifet a whole. ty is a lying system of priestism or time is indifferent and which not; that fanaticism, it nevertheless, according to irrefutable testimony, abolished the forocious deeds of the amphithester, everthrew the horrid rites of paganism, introduced an era, of henevolence, and marked a new starting point of progress for the human race. for the human race.

He believes that twelve obscure, conniless Jows, with a higher wisdom or Plato, taught the only religion which has been proved to be adapted to every country and every condition of man on the surface of the wide globe.

He believes that the Christian Sabbath, or the weekly acventh-day rest, is an institution indispensable to the

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

THE Princess Louise, it is again de-ared, will not return to Camada. THE Empress Eugenie has sold her illa at Blarritz, and the extensive

THE Queen's protracted stay in Bal-moral elicits the usual hostile comments from the press and society. It obliges a Cabinet Minister to journey thither at a moment when the gravest decisions have to be taken in London ave to be taken in London.

PRINCE ALEXANDER, the present PRINCE ALEXANDER, the present ruler of Bulgara, having recently come into a legacy of \$1,500,000 left to him by the Empress of Russia, his aunt by marriage, is about to build a splendid palace in the new quarter of Sofia, at the cast end of that city, where several large and handsome houses are in course of erection for the future accommodation of Bulgarian rank and fashion.

MOLLE. HULBERTINE AUCIERT, the celebrated French advocate of woman's rights, is described as a blue-eyed brustle of distinguished appearance and delicate features. Her ago is about 25. She is the daughter of a rich landewner, and was educated in a convent. She is not a brilliant crator, but earnest, sincere and energetic. She possesses a handsome patrimony and lives on her income. lebrated French advocate of woman's

Income.

GEN. GARIBALDI is as popular as ever in Italy. He arrived in Milan on Nov.

1. The town was decked with flags, and it seemed as if the whole city went forth to greet him. There were at least 200,-000 persons assembled. The crowd took the korses out of his carriage and dragged it themselves. On reaching his hotel he was received by the Snydic of Milan. he was received by the Snydic of Mian.
There was no display of police, and perfect order prevalled from first to last.
Among those by whom the General was received were many of the survivors of the revolutionary war and of the French ingiaerz:80

Tun marriage of the Cour will be officially promulgated, at home and abroad, whenever the negotiations now pending between himself and his imperial relabetween himself and his imperial relatives respecting the future position of the new Crarina and her prenuptial progeny shall be concluded. The latter will in all probability he recognized under the surname of Yourieff by the family as princes of the blood, ranking in the sixth class of that catagory, and will bear the imperial coat of arms without the Grand Ducal supporters. The Crarina will be accorded all the privileges of her rank, and the Emperor, in addition to other costly donations, has bestowed on her a palace in St. Petersburg valued at £300,000. at £300,000.

Some Oddities of German Life.

In no other country than Germany could the accomplishments of veteran ball-players be so well utilized. Instead of carrying up bricks in the hod, they are generally thrown up. One man stands at the pile in the street, and one man is placed on each staging to throw it to the man above through a hole in the scaffolding. By this succession of relays bricks are thrown up five stories. I have never seen a "muff" made, but I usually watched the game from the other side of the street. Another custom connected with house-building is for the owner to give an entertainment to the workmen when the side walls are

to the workmen when the side wails are up. The fact is advertised to the community by a great crown of flowers placed on the top of the building, with numerous flags and decorations. Work is suspended for the day and the workmen meet the owner and invited guests around the festive board, and afterward dance with their wives and daughters. The Germans are fond of water, but

With all its inconveniences, contradictions and disadvantages, German-life is not without rich compensation. If the Germans have fewer material conventences than we, they manage to enjoy themselves more with a great deal less. Fine music and drams at cheap prices, the love of out-door life and the multitude of holidays which allow him

multitude of holidays which sllow him to gratify it, a passionate fondness for singing, an abundance of beer, cheap wine and cigars, will stone in the German mind for a great many other deficiencies. As to books, there is an country where they are cheaper or more abundant. Ten thousand new titles are printed every year. In Prussis, compulsory education secures a good average culture. The new Empire is far ahead of us, not only in the organization of its army but in the organization of its civil service and the conditions of

ours, and the laugh is on the Teutonic cheek. As to music and art we must stand in allonce with our hats off. Finally, with all its sauericract, saueage and beer, there is a charm about Ger-man home-life which can not be ignored. rills at Blardiz, and the extensive grounds attached to it, to a Spanish building company for 5,000,000 frames.

The London Citizen says that the Baroness Burdett-Courts, in ameliorating the condition of the poor and deserving fishermen of the United Kingdom, has spent more than \$500,000. grows better as you go down. If we have criticised the freedles on the Germay criticised the freedles on the Ger-man countenance, we have found no radical defect in the German blood, And, in spite of its odds and ends, its faults and incongruities, no teachable, unprejudiced American can spand even a short time in Germany without en-riching his friendship as well as his mind, and without learning that there remains much to be done for his own country.—Caristian Union.

The Navy Bean.

EVERTRODY has heard of Boston's brown bread and baked beans, and many of our readers know what they are from pleasant experience. Boston, and in fact New England, are about as well known for their baked beans as for their culchaw." Is Boston it is almost the universal habit to have baked beans for the Senday recogning breakfast. The the Sunday morning breakfast. The highest and the lowest gather about the baked beans of a Sunday morning, and feast upon about the cheapest article of diet that there is in the market. During the week the tables of the rich gross beneath the coefficient dishes and the ta-bles of the room are countily swiend with bles of the poor are scantily spread with the cheapest the markets afford. But on Sundays they all eat of the same dish, and thousands of them from the same oven. It is a matter of curiosity to see the bean-pots going to the bakery on a Saturday night. The servants, where servants are employed, and the good housewife whose husband can not afford the luxury of a servant girl, prepare the pot on Saturday. The beans are par-boiled until the skins crack; they are then slaced in the celebrated Boston bean-not which is earthen, and much smaller at the top than at the bottom. Salt is added to suit the taste, and sometimes a spoonful of molasses. A piece of salt pork about the size of the three first in-gers, is sliced through the rind at distances of an eighth of an inch, and placed upon the top of the beans, or rather imbedded in them, until the surface is even. Then the pot is taken to the bakery, a check received, and upon presentation of the check in the morn-

presentation of the check in the morning, the Sunday breakfast is returned ready for the table. The streets are full of bean-pots and their bearers. They go to the mansion and the cottage, to Beacon Hill and North Street. The bean is the great leveler of Boston society. On the farms in New England the plan of baking is to make a roaring fire in an old-fashioned fire place, and when the wood has been consumed, the pot of beans is buried in the coals and ashes, where it remains until Sunday morning; and these are the best baked beans that mortal ever ate. In the West are Eastmortal ever ate. In the West are East-ern people who know how to bake beans, and there are many who do not know how to bake them, but yet bake them; and all over the civilized world Boston baked beans are to be had canned. New England has been the friend of the bean, has stood by it at home, and is not ashamed to introduce

it to strangers.

The result is that there is an enormous consumption of this little white bean in this country, and while they are comparatively chesp in the markets, their great yield make them a profitable cropp to the grown. They are a good crop to the grower. They are a good strong food and ought to be more gen-erally introduced as a stated diet on our farm tables. In the South they are farm tables. In the South they are made into a sort of thick bean soup, a stew, which suits some palates better than when baked. The bean generally used for baking purposes is the Navy, a bean that will do better on poor soil than almost any crop that is grown. In some portions of the South they grow this bean on what is considered otherwise worthless land, and while in the West our land is fertile, this paper circulates over such a wide territory that it reaches readers who own or occupy a great deal of poor land. If you have such land, try it with beans. Help supply the demand for the Navy.—Western Bural.

drive down the street at a rate of which Jehu might have been proud. A good dog for this purpose costs from twelve to sixteen dollars. They sometimes lead a very miserable life; yet I have neticed many instances of cordial affection between master and servant. A dog team has one advantage over a dog team has one advantage over a hores team; it guards the property as well as drags it. In winter they are dog team has one advantage over a horse team; it guards the property as well as drags it. In winter they are often allowed, when resting or waiting, to jump into the cart and cuddle down in the straw. In Vienna there is an immense hospital and veterinary college where horses, dogs, and cats, and an impression of the straw. In Vienna there is an immense hospital and veterinary college where horses, dogs, and cats, and an impression of the wedding. For a day and a night she broaded over it, until early lege where horses, dogs, and cats, and an impression of the wedding. For a day and a night she broaded over it, until early lege where horses, dogs, and cats, and an impression of the wedding. For a day and an impression of the wedding. For a day and an impression of the wedding. For a day and an impression of the wedding. For a day and an impression of the wedding. For a day and an impression of the wedding. For a day and an impression of the wedding. For a day and an impression of the wedding. For a day and a might she broaded over it, until early lege where horses, dogs, and cats, and an impression of the wedding. For a day and a might she broaded over it, until early lege where horses, dogs, and cats, and an impression of the wedding. For a day and a might she broaded over it, until early lege where horses, dogs, and cats, and an impression of the wedding. For a day and a might she broaded over it, until early lege where horses, dogs, and cats, and an impression of the wedding. For a day and an impression of the wedding. o receive a certificate of graduation be-ore setting up in business for them-elves. cow's horn with a hole in the end, and to the youngest a jack-o'-lantern made out of a large pumpkin. Heading the procession with the dishpan, she moved to Peter's window and sang, with in-strumental accompaniment, until Peter came out with a club and parleyed with

her.

Additional facts developed vesterday morning in the Second District Police Court, where Peter had the serenaders summoned for disturbing the peace. Mrs. Morrison testified that she went to the house in all friendly feeling, and that she sang under the window:

Poter Adams and his wife-Never have no fights or spats, And keep clear of all brick bats. Joyful greetings! joyful gree

Peter told a different tale. The noise which invaded his ears was diabolical enough to disturb the peace of the whole neighborhood, and, instead of singing, "Journal Gressings," he was quite cer-"Joyful Greetings," he was quite cer-tain that he heard something like this:

Old.Pere Adams has married a wife, Who will dold him out o' his life; She and Pete are mighty well paired, If they'd die they could be spared. The testimony convulsed the court-room, and Judge Denison had a hard struggle to keep his face straight when he was finding Mrs. Morrison guilty and fining her \$5. The whole matter was so

HOME AND FARM.

Parnotaum is one of the best pre-sivatives of exposed wood work. It is a mistaken idea to cover a carper th drugget in the belief that it saves it.

with drugget in the bollef that it saves it. What wears out carpets is the grinding on the floor, and the protection should come from beneath.

RICE BURS.—Mix two ounces of ground rice with six ounces of flour and one teaspoonful of baking-powder, rub in an ounce of fresh butter and two ounces of slited sugar. Beat up an egg in a quarter of a pint of milk, with a little lemon or any spice flavoring; have residy small patty-pans well greased, half fill each with the cake mixture, put at once into the oven, and bake granty for once into the oven, and bake gently for quarter of an hour.

APPLE AND BREAD PUDDING.—Put a layer of apple-sauce in the bottom of a pudding-dish, then a layer of bread-crumbs, sprinkle with sugar and little bits of butter. Another layer of apples and a second layer of bread-crumbs are added with sugar and batter and a cap of rich milk to wet the top layer of crumbs. Bake in a good oven three quarters of an hour. Eas with sweetned cream. Flavor with number. ed cream. Flavor with nutmeg.

HARD SOAP MADE WITH WASHING Hard Soap Made with Washing Soba.—Poor five gallons of boiling water over six pounds of washing sods and three pounds of unslaked lime. After it settles and becomes clear, pour off. You may then turn over it two gallons of clear cold water to be added from time to time as the soap is in danger of boiling over. To the five gallons of sods and lime-water add six pounds of perfectly clean fat and boil about two and a half hours, or until it begins to harden. Throw in a handful of salt just before taking from the fire. Pour into a tob and let stand until solid.

Onlong you Consumption.—Onlong

Onions For Consumerios.—Onions have many uses, both as condiments and medicine, and recently Dr. Pearse, of Plymouth, England, presents their claim Plymouth, England, presents their claims as remedial agents in cases of consumption. He states that more than four-fifths of the sufferers from that disease have a decided desire for onlone. They prefer them raw, eaten with salt, but they like them cooked, too. He, therefore, is of opinion that onlone should form part of the diet of phthisical patients.

To Prepare Hulled Corn.—Take about three quarts of wood ashes, put into a large settle and pour over six and no advice upon selection of the aniquarts of cold water. Let come to the boiling point and boil five minutes skimming several times. Take from the fire and pour in a little cold water to help settle it. Put three quarts of shelled corn into another kettle and pour over the strained lye. Now let boil half an hour, then shim out the corn and rines well with several waters, rubbing with what cows you are going to keep, and as what cows you are going to keep, and as TO PREPARE HULLED CORN .- Take well with several waters, rubbing with the hands until the black chits come off-Put back into the keitle with clear water and boil until soft. Salt and eat with milk, or butter, pepper and salt.

Rule Farming.

IT is very difficult to conduct the man-It is very difficult to conduct the management of a farm so as to be able to follow fixed methods, or to be guided by principles. It is amusing to watch the course of some retired merchants or business men, who buy farms and suppose they can work by methods as exact as the rule in a well-conducted business. They soon find that all their rigid rules and precise proceedings fall to work as well as they do m commercial affairs. Almost every rule in farming must be flexible, as circumstances or conditions are constantly changing, and hence the are constantly changing, and hence the industry is vexatious and discouraging to men trained to exact methods. Lord Palmerston, the great English states-man, could conduct the affairs of a king-dom but he could not turn his hand to dom out he could not turn his hard to successful farming. Late in life he bought a farm and, after devoting con-siderable time to it, he remarked in de spair, "I can find no guiding principles in this business. It is all a rule of thumb." He did not understand that Nature in some of her moods is capri-some and that farming is greatly influanght of fraternal greetings and of fraternal greetings and of fraternal interchange of sentiment and life will linger in our hearts, and we churchmen shall go away from Leicester with one added memory to the pleasant memories that have clustered around our presence here, that this singular and remarkable incident has graced the gathering of the Leicester Church Cangress—that our Nonconformis brethren, spontaneously, learning, lowingly and kindly, have come here to-night to give us a fraternal greeting which we cannot forget, and which we have the have of the hard with the has been in Germany A dog might as well be have been added to the sacramental host, we should be able to regard the final triumph of the Church and its completed unity as being much nearer than if now appears—N.

Not Good for Sunday Only.

Not Good for Sunday Only.

Not Good for Sunday Only.

Not Good for nothing one thay in the week, unless it is also good for nothing one thay in the week, unless it is also good for mothing one thay in the week, unless it is also good for mothing one thay in the week, unless it is also good for sunday only the provent of the phrase of the cannot be controlled. Agond the surface of the sacraments is also good for mothing one thay in the week, unless it is also good for sunday only the week, unless it is also good for surface such as a such as the sacraments of the phrase of the sacraments is an expected the sacraments of the phrase of the phras any attempt to reduce the labor to rules, so that work will run in grooves, must prove abortive. We must watch the seasons, and propare as well-us we can for adverse influences. Crops should be planted upon upland and lowland, so as to guard against entire loss, when seasons are unduly wet or dry; the dif-ferent natures and capabilities of soil must be understood; and when failures occur, as they will under the best man-agement, there must be no yielding te agement, there must be no yielding to despondency.—Boston Journal of Chem-

Hogs in Winter.

THERE is no domestic animal that and wet as the hog. He is a native of a mild climate and should be treated as his nature demands, if we would turn his peculiarities to our advantage. And his peculiarities to our advantage. And during winter he should be provided with warm, dry quarters, plenty of warm, clean bedding, and an abundant supply of nutritious, fat and heat-producing food. For this purpose there is nothing equal to corn, owing to the large amount of carbon in its composition, which the hog appropriates in producing fat and heat to warm his system—the same as our stoves consume carthe same as our stoyes consume car-con in the form of wood and coal to warm our rooms. The colder and more aposed these are, the more fuel we are chliged to consume to make them com-fortable. Just so with the hog; the less care expended in making his quarters comfortable, the more corn he must consume to keep up the animal heat, and, if not supplied with the necessary amount of food, his system has te fall back on the carbon it has stored in the form of fat, and he must necessarily too in weight at his executor themes. ose in weight, at his careless or thought

lose in weight, at his careless or thought-less owner's expense.

Hogs should also have a good supply of water, as it is impossible for them to digest their food without water to dis-solve it and convey it into the blood.

They should be kept constantly supplied with salt, coal and ashes. Salt is a valua-ble stimulator of the appetite and di-gestive organs.

gestive organs.

The testimony convulsed the courtroom, and Judge Denison had a hard
struggle to keep his face straight when
he was finding Mrs. Morrison gullty and
fining her \$5. The whole matter was so
indicrous that on second thought he remitted the fine and sent the serenaders
away.—St. Louis Globe-Dumocrat.

The last census has developed the
fact that there are about \$0,000 more
women in Massachnestes than men. . . heating food of grain .- Exchange.

THE DAIRY.

Fuzz milk choose is now made of one andred pounds of skim milk and two counds of hog's lard, combined in some vay, for which a patent is being exten-

A rew sheep night be profitably kept on any dairy farm. A few of the large breeds would be best; they would give good lambs, heavy fleeces of valuable wool, and good mutton.

Ir is said that in all the States east of Illinois three acres of land are required to furnish grass for a cowduring the six months of the year she is in peature, while one acre will furnish her with sufficient hay during the six months she is in the stable.

We have as good grass here as in Scotland if it rains enough. The milk cow is the best thing on the farm for making money. There is no need to let the calf get all the milk. It spoils a young heifer to let a calf run with her. It does less harm to keep the calf up. Then the vessel develops, otherwise it will not.—James Wilson.

A committee appointed by the Elgin (Ill.) Board of Trade has been investigating the manufacture of "lard butter" in Chicago. They find that there are six or seven factories in that city making this stuff, the smallest of which turns out 2,000 pounds a day, while there is one that makes 300 tabs a day, warracing from fifty to striy pounds. averaging from fifty to sixty pounds each. There are three grades which sell at fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-seven cents, according to the quality of the butter used in the mixture. The committee did not learn the proportion of lard to butter, but as lard is worth of lard to butter, but as lard is worth only eight cents per pound it is evident that there must be a large profit on the product. An effort is to be made to pass a faw in the Illinois Legislature, compelling the manufacturers of this "lard butter" to brand it plainly and sell it for just what it is. Butter-makers in the West claim that it is seriously injuring the reputation of western butter.

Winter Butter. THE farmer who has a number of

ows and intends to make butter through the winter should in justice to himself, to say nothing of justice to the consumer, make preparations to make good butter. He already has his cows what cows you are going to keep, and as to those you are not going to keep, was made. But the food question is perti-nent and important. You have plenty of good hay, of course. If not, one of two things remains to be done and it is annecessary to question the policy of the suggestion; either buy hay or give up the idea of meeting with the best success in winter dairying. Indeed, unless you have hay of fine quality and in good quantity, it would be wisdom to dispose of your cows. But it must to dispose of your cows. But it must not be forgotten that hay alone, or hay and grain is not all that a cow needs. That used to be the way cows were kept. In fact, they had nothing but hay, and if any, bedy or anything in this world were body or anything in this world were ever glad it must have been such cows, as they watched the growing of grass in the spring time. Every dairyman in the spring time. Every dairyman should have a good supply of roots, and it is not difficult to secure this, even if we have been negligent in growing them. Mangals, beets and carrots are not so dear that it will seriously cripple any of us financially to lay in a stock. We do not know which is the best root for feeding dairy cattle, or vather we for feeding dairy cattle, or rather we do not feel like advising, for each has its firm advocates. It is safe to say, however, that any of them are good enough. We should not advise feeding turnips, although we do believe that there is a good deal of nonsense about detecting the taste of turnips at all times in butter when the cow has been fed on them. That it is often, and perhaps generally detected, there is no doubt. But we know of men who have fed turnips all their lives, and there is no more of a turnipy taste to their butte than there would be to butter from

which we do not all possess, and, there-fore, it is best to let them alone and feed something else. Remembering, in addition to what has been suggested, the matter of salting the cow, and so so far we are right. Then comes the matter of facilities for Then comes the matter of facilities for making the butter. Is the milk room specially a milk room, or is it a cellar, in which there is everything else, from rotten potatoes to fragrant fruit? If the latter the butter will be as fortile of flavor as a magician's apartment bottle is of liquids. Good butter cannot be made under such conditions and it is all nonsense to suppose otherwise. I a single reader is situated in this unfor tunate way make a change at once tunate way make a change at ouce. Have a milk room that will be a milk room and not a compost heap. Keep the milk in one place the rotten potatoes in another, and do not let bad flavors of any kind reach the milk, cream or but-ter. If that advice is followed you will

cow that never was within a thousand miles of a turnip. But there is a serret in growing or feeding in such cases, which we do not all possess, and, there-

have good butter. Having obtained this result remember Having obtained this result remember our off-repeated injunctions to please the eye. People like nice yellow butter much better than they like white butter, although it may be just as fine the plant of the plant of the force of the plant o Then send your butter to market neatly packed and you will be satisfied with yourself and the winter dairy. — Western Bural.

"The latest caprice is to have one's bedroom upholstery to match fine dresses, and china to match the bed-room." This seems to be the right room." This seems to be the right idea. The contrary is repugnant to an esthetic miture. When a sensitive man sees a neighbor wearing one red and one white sock he feels a morbid im-pulse to break his neck.

—A Bengali writer named Jogendar-anath Bidyabbushan, has recently pub-lished in the vernacular a life of Mazsini. This item is not published so much on account of the book as it is to call attention to the unique and wonderful architecture of the author's name. It is a Renaissance way of spelling John Brown.

—Theodore Tilton will lecture on "The World's To-morrow." The world's yes-terday can be read in the morning pa-

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